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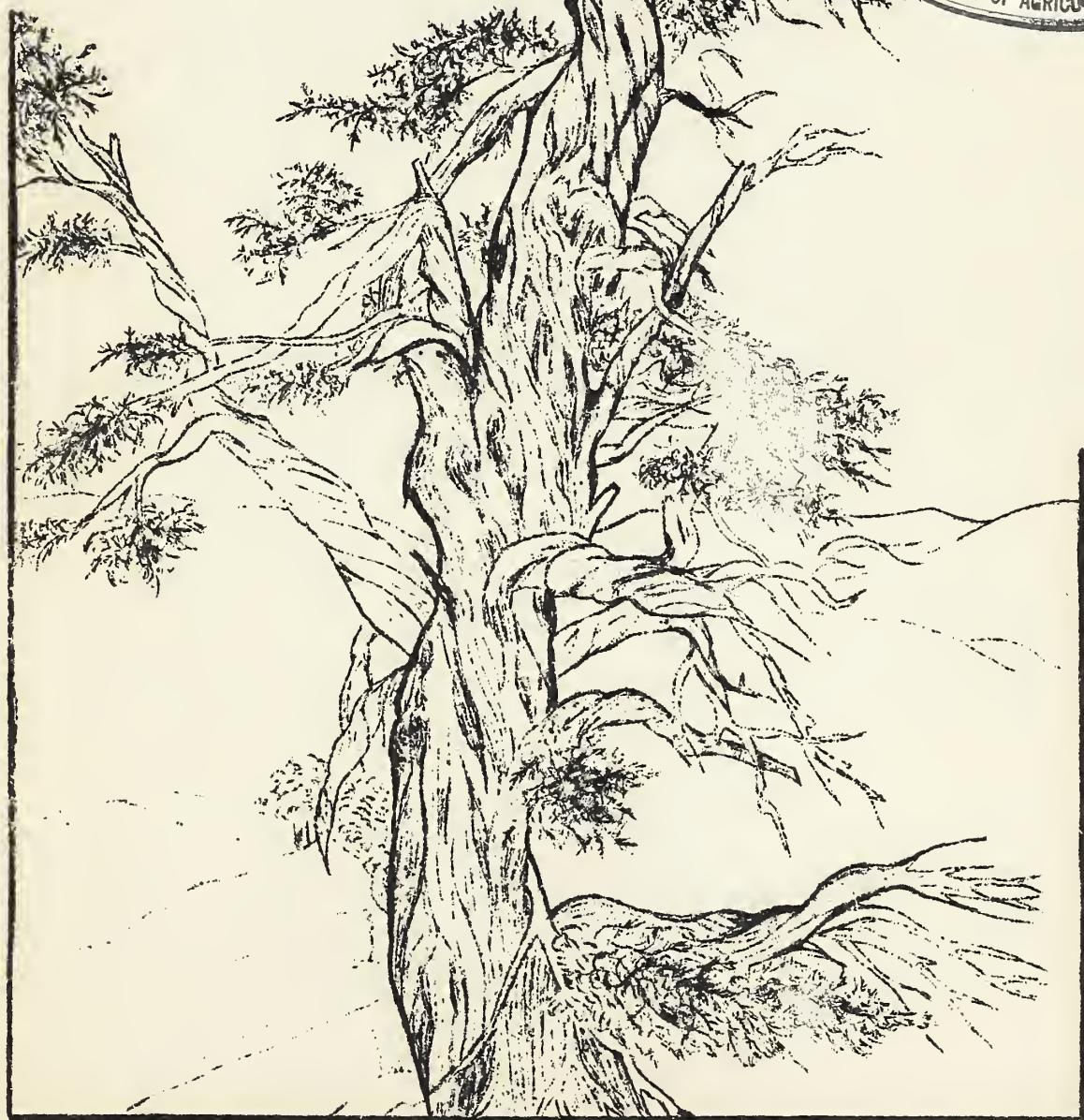
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# THE FOREST PIONEER

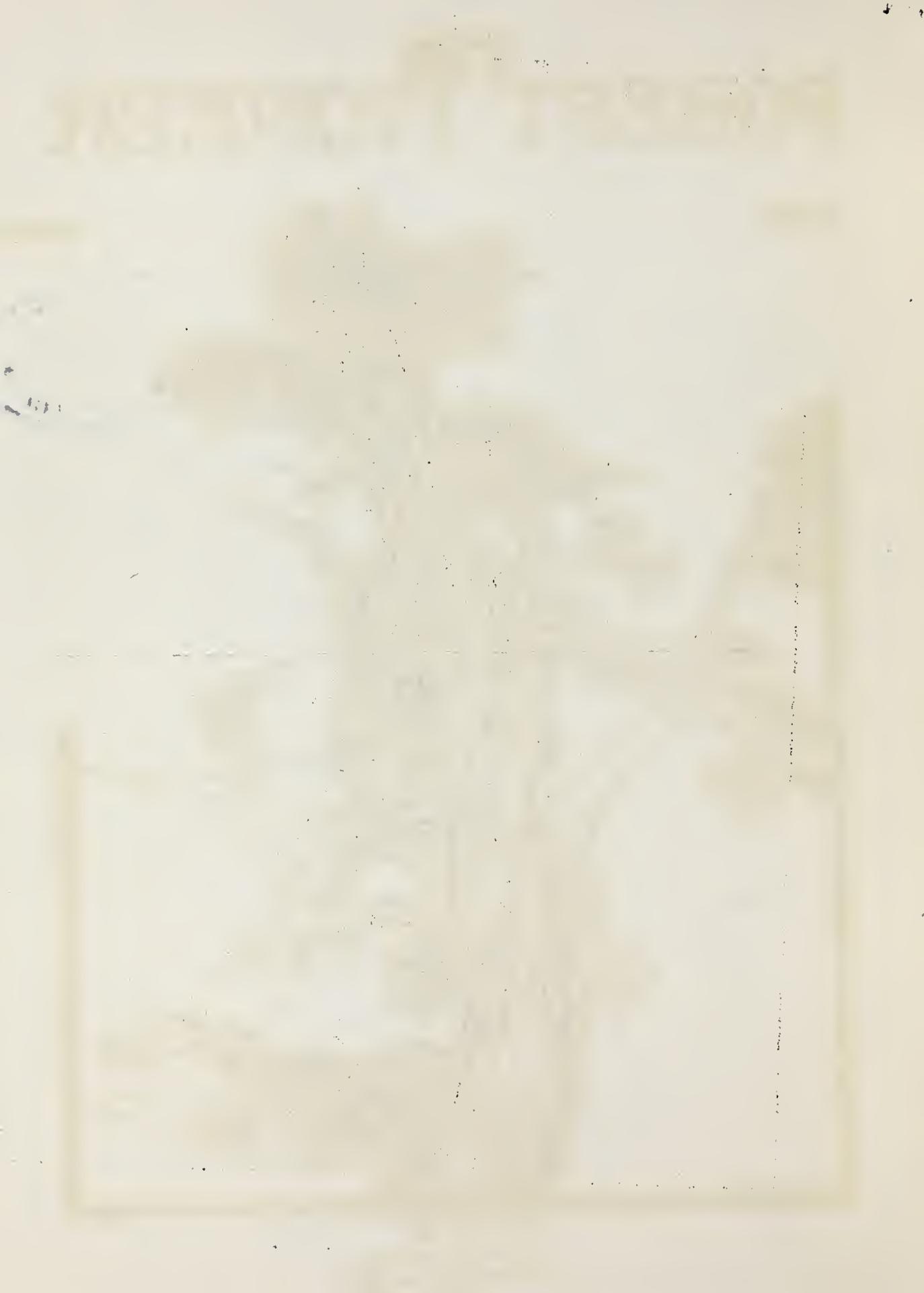


JULY

1834



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RECREATION

The following editorial appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and we think it very appropriate for the first page of our Recreation Number of the Forest Pioneer:

PESTS PROTECTED BY LAW

Every year it devolves upon rural America to make a serious business of combating, with sprays, poisons and shotguns, the inroads of a vast variety of pests, ranging all the way from plant lice and cutworms to potato bugs.

There is, however, another pest that still defies the ingenuity of civilized man. It is not lawful to drench him with poisonous mineral salts or to feed him arsenic or to lodge a charge of birdshot where it would be best calculated to humiliate him properly and bring him to a better understanding of the evil of his ways. We refer to those who cannot enjoy rural loveliness without doing everything in their power to mar and defile it. Where natural beauty is at its best, their spoor is always thickest. Wherever they go they leave behind them an unsightly trail of blowing newspapers, empty flasks, buttery luncheon wrappings, discarded cans and all the conceivable refuse and litter of selfish, ill-bred picnickers. Theirs is the tribe that dumps its trash and offal in a neighbor's woodland or on the roadside, that despoils the cherry trees of their pink-and-white blossom plumes in the springtime, uproots the flowering shrubs, breaks the flower-laden boughs from azaleas, dogwood and rhododendrons, tears out the ferns from their mossy bed and loots the swamps of every pink lady's slipper to be found. Theirs is the gang that is habitually careless about campfires, lawless as to trespass, is wasteful of timber, of fish and of game, and is utterly lacking in common decency. For sheer swinishness, these creatures have no equals. The female of the species, though perhaps less numerous than the male, is no less blameworthy. To call them vandals would be to insult a hardy and a virile race. The only weapon that can be leveled against them is public opinion, but the hide of the hog in human form is so thick and so tough that it is hard to pierce. Stricter enforcement of existing laws would occasionally be of some help, but it cannot be expected to take the place of a wider spread of enlightened opinion or of early home training. Most of the offenders against the rural decencies are probably quite unaware the country and the wilderness have a code of manners no less definite than those of the city or of the ballroom. If it had to be compressed into a single sentence, it would perhaps read: "Respect the rights of others and leave things as you find them."

Experienced campers and men well versed in woodcraft take pride in leaving only the scantiest traces of their occupancy of a camp site; a double handful of ashes, an armful of unused firewood and, perhaps, their crotched kettle sticks. The best guides and the most accomplished campers display an orderly neatness that would command the admiration of the most exacting housewife. Within city limits, the activities of the litter hog are easier to cope with, but too often the police complain, and with some reason, that if they made arrests for these minor infractions of the law, they would have no time for more important work. The litter of trash and newspapers in our public parks on a Monday morning testifies to their bad outdoor manners. Occasional arrests, with the publicity that would follow, might be of real assistance as a warning to potential offenders and as a means of crystallizing public opinion against them. The significant fact about the city litter hogs and the defilers of the countryside is that our easy tolerance of them proves that we have not yet become nearly so civilized as we like to think ourselves.

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## RECREATION

Some Questionable Visitors?: It is noted on the Lower Control Register that some very important people and notorious characters have been visiting Soldier Camp. Among the names noted were King George, Mahatma Ghandi, Benito Mussolini, John Dillinger, Jack Hamilton and Harry Pierpont. There seems to be a little doubt around the Tucson office as to whether these people were actually there. (Coronado Bulletin)

Box Canyon Road Completed: After ten months of gruelling work the Box Canyon Road was finally completed and officially opened Sunday, May 6. A motorcade left Tucson at 10:30 and proceeded by Highways 80 and 83 to the eastern end of the new road. Dedicatory exercises were held between the upper and lower "Boxes" and then the motorcade proceeded to the Madera Canyon CCC Camp where a free lunch was served by the Army.

Heavy Recreational Use Of Area: Supervisor Swift advises that he has just received a memorandum from Ranger Hand to the effect that on July 4 he counted a total of 1,296 cars parked at the Camp Creek and Seven Springs recreational areas. These areas were developed during the past winter by the Ashdale CCC Camp. Considerable betterment work was also done on the road leading to these recreational grounds, making it easier and safer to travel. This indicates the keen demand which exists in the Salt River Valley towns for a retreat from summer weather there.

Will Match With Any: Landis J. Arnold of the Regional Office of Lands visited the Carson Forest recently for the purpose of making a reconnaissance survey of recreational areas in La Junta Canyon on the Rio Pueblo District, and Hondo Canyon, Red River Canyon, and Cabresto Lake on the Taos District. The La Junta Canyon is now fenced and recreational developments and camp-ground improvements are being planned. This is a Nira project and there will probably be about six separate small camp grounds in this area. Without boasting, the Carson claims that it has two of the most attractive campgrounds in Region Three, one in Taos Canyon and one on the Angostura.

Leave Of Absence For Homesteaders: By Act approved May 21, 1934, Congress has provided the homestead settler or entryman who, during the calendar years 1932 or 1933, found it necessary, or during 1934 should find it necessary, because of economic conditions, to leave his homestead to seek employment in order to obtain the necessities of life for himself and/or family, or to provide for the education of his children, may, upon filing with the register of the district his affidavit, supported by corroborating affidavits of two disinterested witnesses showing the necessity of such absence, be excused from compliance with the requirements of the homestead law as to residence, cultivation, improvements, expenditures, etc., and said entry shall not be open to contest because of failure to comply with such requirements during such absence; except that the time of such absence shall not be deducted from the time of residence required by law, but a period equal to such absence shall be added to the statutory life of the entry.

So high as a tree aspires to grow, so high will it find an atmosphere suited to it. (Thoreau)

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Landscaping Prohibited: Surroundings of a CCC Camp must remain, as near as possible, in their natural state, according to an army order. Landscape artists will miss the white-rock walks.

Motion Pictures In CCC Camps: A report submitted by Forest Ranger Fred L. McCament on the use of motion pictures during July indicates that fourteen shows were given with a total attendance of 2,480. These shows were all at CCC and Transient Camps within New Mexico. It has been the policy to use mostly informational pictures which are designed to give the boys an insight into the resources, work, and activitics of the Forcst Service. Some comedy picture is usually shown with each performance so as to flavor the show.

A Stockman Appreciates CCC Work: "I want to compliment you on the CCC work that is being done in this section of the state. Today I had the pleasure of watching a fence crew at work, also one build a dirt tank. I was much impressed with the way they worked and the class of work they are doing. I think you are fortunate in having men like White and Pomeroy in charge. Will say that they are very efficient, and I consider the work that is being done in this part of the state a big mark for the Forest Service as well as a great benefit and saving for the ranchers. I certainly hope it continues."

(Extract from a letter received by a Forest Supervisor)

Director Fechner: It is believed you will be interested in the impressions formed of Director Robert Fechner, in charge of Emergency Conservation Work, by one who contacted him on his visit to Region 3 this month.

I first met Mr. Fechner at the Los Burros CCC Camp the evening of July 19, he having arrived there - just in time for supper - with Messrs. Cheney and Wilson. After supper we put in the time until dark going over nearby project work. After that he inspected Army quarters going into every tent, the kitchen, mess hall, bath houses and all other portions of the Army setup. Then until about 10:00 P. M. he was at the office of the Project Superintendent, discussing work, organization problems, etc. The following morning he was one of the first ones up and prior to breakfast, he inspected the blacksmith shop, tool shop, truck seat, trucks, etc. He looked closely at spring shackles, spindle bolts, and under the hoods, to determine whether greasing service had been adequate. Mr. Fechner is not merely taking a trip, but his inspections are real and thorough, and he "sees what he looks at". He is intensely interested in the welfare of the enrolled men and he desires all work foremen to act primarily as instructors on the job and to practice teaching the "tricks of the trade". He believes that the greatest permanent benefit will come to these men through rehabilitation on the job by teaching them to do useful work in a creditable manner. Mr. Fechner immediately impresses one with his sincerity, and he has a soundness of judgment which can only come from the maturing experiences of hard work. He is pleasant to meet and makes one feel at home anywhere. Aside from the officials concerned who joined him during portions of the trip, he travels alone, and his baggage consists of one suitcase.

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The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can well, and doing well whatever you do. (Longfellow)

## THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Sabino Recreational Area: The Sabino Recreational Area on the Coronado, under a CWA crew, is on the way towards being one of the most attractive areas of the sort in the southwest. Arnold, Smith and Daniels from the Regional Office have been the chief guides with the Assistant Supervisor, the City Planning Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, the State Sanitary Board and a few others giving fatherly advice from time to time. (Coronado Bulletin)

Improved Public Campgrounds: In case there may be skeptics who still doubt the value of the public recreation improvements being built in many places by the ECW Camps, it will probably be of interest to know what was observed on a trip recently made by a member of this office. The Lakeside campground on the Sitgreaves was entirely filled. The developed areas around Mormon Lake were more than filled; in fact many were camping here and there without tables and fireplaces because there were not sufficient for all. On the head of Tonto Creek, practically all units were occupied. At the top of Mount Graham, the woods were literally alive with campers. The same conditions prevailed at improved campgrounds along the Coronado Trail. It is assumed that similar use is being made of other improved camping areas. The question was raised as to whether this was a concentration of campers who had heretofore traveled, but scattered throughout the woods. It is believed that such is not the case but that these are a new crop of campers who are taking to the woods for a variety of reasons - partly because these desirable areas are more accessible than heretofore, partly because of the facilities which the Government is providing for the public, partly because of the intense heat in the valley towns during the past few weeks, and partly because they are realizing that this is the cheapest means of taking a desirable vacation.

Polica-Peralta Road Barbecue: A very interesting program was arranged by Forest Supervisor Frank E. Andrews and Captain Roscoe Parker, commander of the Santa Fe CCC field area, marking the completion of the Polica-Peralta Road. About 75 cars from Santa Fe and Albuquerque were present at the celebration together with the CCC boys from both camps. After the barbecue a short program was held with Capt. Parker as Master of Ceremonies. The first speaker was Supervisor Andrews who paid a very fine tribute to the boys who built the road and gave a short summary of the amount of effort required for its completion. He was followed by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Santa Fe, who gave a short talk. Response was made by Enrollees Elmer Brinkman of Polica Camp and Gus Myers of Peralta Camp. These boys spoke very enthusiastically of their experience in the CCC Camps and told that they felt they had been greatly benefited by their stay. The principal speaker, Governor Andrew Hockenhull expressed his appreciation of the fine work that the boys had done, not only here but elsewhere, and praised the CCC movement and organization. On behalf of the State of New Mexico he expressed his appreciation for their very fine efforts here. A unique ceremony was instituted for the dedication. Two standards were placed on either side of the road, connected with a white ribbon. At the conclusion of the exercises Governor Hockenhull officially opened the road by clipping the ribbon with a pair of scissors. The road constructed is typical of the forest truck trail type. It is approximately 24 miles long, about twelve miles being constructed by each camp.

## THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

From The Army: Extract from a letter from Captain Clay Preston, Commanding Company 852, F-63-A; "It might reasonably be expected that when two services so differently organized as the Forest Service and the Army, are required to work in conjunction in the administration of the same personnel, difficulties might arise to cause friction between the two services. I can assure you that none has existed in this camp."

Tonto Basin Recreation Grounds Being Improved: A rock wall, more than eighty feet in length, eight feet high and averaging five feet thick, supporting a rock fill consisting of 200 cubic yards of rock and soil, is being built at the Tonto Basin recreational grounds. The purpose of this wall is to control the heavy floods of Reno Creek and to enlarge the recreational grounds. A well is to be dug on the grounds and the usual recreational improvements placed there. (Tonto Creek Camp News)

The CCC Will Educate The Public About Forests: One of the picturesque creations of the New Deal has been the Civilian Conservation Corps. Probably every citizen has seen at least some part of this big organization in action; the trucks trundling along the highways, the camps that are laid out according to army patterns, or the boys themselves at work in the parks or in the forests, or on projects to prevent soil erosion. Both directly and indirectly, the CCC is likely to spread a popular knowledge of and interest in modern forestry. In this respect it is one of several fortunate elements combining under the forestry program to set forestry ahead in its long struggle for proper recognition. Practical forestry has suffered from a combination of public apathy and ignorance and the earlier missionary efforts of the champions of the forests to rouse the people in general out of that apathy. The result, no matter how earnest and conscientious the forestry reformers were, has been largely a tissue of general misinformation. The average citizen does not realize that the forestry problem, if a combination of scores of factors may be referred to as one problem, has changed repeatedly during the long history of the lumber industry. Until settlements reached the Mississippi the forests were regarded as the enemy of settlements. Then for a period, when the prairie and plains areas were being settled, the forests were used up so rapidly that alarmists predicted the disappearance of all forests and a future United States wholly denuded of forest growth. That fear is not longer present; but the current problem includes proper distribution of forest areas, protection of watersheds and scientific handling to get the best values out of the forest crop. The CCC is dramatic notice to the country that the new forestry is becoming a practical fact. Its exploits, in the education and technical training of the boys belonging to its personnel, have a feature news value that carries with it some collateral information about what the Corps is actually doing in the woods. These 300,000 men, and in total a much larger number since the personnel changes, will take back with them into their future occupations some direct knowledge of what forestry is and why it is undertaken. These things, together with the new regulations of forest lands, should combine to give the American people a much more realistic idea of the importance of scientific forestry and of the practical factors of which it consists. American Lumberman.

A Burning Forest Is A Burning Shame. Remember The Ember.

## DEMAND FOR NATIONAL FOREST RANGES

By: D. A. Shoemaker, Chief of Range Management

The Forest Service has been receiving many applications recently from people outside of the forests for grazing privileges on National Forest ranges and the public in general little realize the pressure which is being applied on the Forest Service to open the National Forest ranges for relief of surrounding drought stricken pastures nor do they realize the detrimental results that would follow such action.

The stockmen who are asking admittance to the Forests see feed there which is better than that on many of the outside areas which they are occupying and it is natural that they should want access to it for their stock in order to prevent heavy starvation losses with which they are threatened. But these more favorable conditions on the forests are the result of years of careful management which has effected improvements through the comparatively slow revegetation processes of Nature and the gains which have been made very gradually over many years can be largely lost in a single season of overstocking and mismanagement. This would be a very distinct detriment to our permittees especially since, in many instances, such gains as have been made are due in no small measure to the faithful cooperation on the part of the permittees, and to allow overstocking of the ranges assigned to them would be an injustice by robbing them of the improved forage conditions which they have helped to create. Furthermore, it is a case in which the vegetative gains resulting from the remedial measures that have been applied by the Government and the permittees have created the persistent demand for a share in them.

On many of the forests this year's forage crop has been effected by the drought and while for the most part there will be sufficient forage available to carry present forest permitted stock throughout the summer in satisfactory condition, there will be little, if any surplus that could be used to relieve the situation on other ranges although such is known to be critical and widespread. Furthermore, the National Forests comprise only a small percent of the total range lands of Arizona and New Mexico and any relief which these forest areas may afford will at best be only "a drop in the bucket" in the present range emergency that is involving the two states. If the applications from outsiders were approved our ranges would soon be overstocked and the hard-earned betterment of several years would be wiped out. We feel confident that the position of the Forest Service will go a long way toward stabilizing National Forest grazing and that it will meet with general approval. Also, there are many individual stockmen who own or exclusively control range areas outside of the National Forests, who have of their own accord adopted conservative methods of range use and who are now zealously guarding the gains in vegetative ground cover on their ranges in the same manner that the Forest Service and its permittees are attempting to safeguard conditions on the National Forests.

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You don't let fires burn your cornfields - Why let them ruin the range?  
Don't burn the woods.

## RANGE MANAGEMENT

Stock Tanks: A part of the accomplishment of our range improvement program is the completion of 38 stock tanks. The stockmen have taken a keen interest in this work and the Arizona Wool Growers' Association passed a resolution at their meeting held here July 10 and 11 commending the Forest Service for the work done in Arizona during the past season. (Coconino News)

Cattle In Good Condition On Santa Rita: On the Santa Rita Experimental Range cattle are still in good condition and should come through without any serious hardship. The process of moving some of the older cows into reserved pastures was started several weeks ago. Range conditions throughout most of southern Arizona are serious with shortage of both forage and water and considerable losses already recorded.

Letter Writer Wants Sample Sheep: One of our Forest Supervisors in Arizona received the following letter: "Dear Sir: I have received quite a bit of literature concerning Arizona and its assets and I am thinking I would like to get into the sheep business. I wonder if you have a sample sheep you could obtain for me? Even a small one would be all right, as I will keep it in my office until I can put it out and have it pasteurized. I would like a nice, medium weight, all-wool sheep in strips if you can get it, one that I can skin and make a Pendleton jacket out of later on. When you skin a sheep is that the end of it, or can it be skinned regularly like a human being? I have an old sheepskin in my office I have been living off of for 27 years and I thought if I had a whole sheep I might do better. I see in the papers there is a lot of trouble about the tariff on wool, so if you can pick out a sheep that hasn't any tariff on the wool, it might save me cleaning it when it gets here. Another thing, don't send me a U sheep, because they have signs on the streets here that you can't make a U turn; and I could not get one to the office very well if I couldn't make it turn."

Height Of Stock Watering Troughs: Nature provided that stock should drink at the hoof level, according to J. C. Yokum in *The Producer*. With a trough at breast height they have to sink their chins to the level of their mouths to drink at all. They drink more easily when both lips touch the water evenly. In 1928 Ed. Hooker, of the Sierra Bonita Ranch, near Willcox, Arizona, developed a spring according to Mr. Yokum's recommendations as follows:

After clearing the spring a perforated pipe was connected with the lead pipe encased in concrete so as to force the water through the perforations. The spring was then filled with gravel to four inches above the water level. A four-inch cap of concrete made it trash and sediment proof. A pipe line of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles brought the water to a storage tank 30 x 30 x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet inside measure holding 31,000 gallons. A concrete trough all the way round this is 5 feet wide and one foot deep, making 150 linear feet of watering space - enough room to water a herd of 3,000 - and as accessible to a calf as a grown animal; and durable, it is estimated that it will last for a century.

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"Only God can make a tree" - but any man can plant one.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Nira Progress: Timber stand improvement under Nira has been completed on 22,935 acres in Region 3. This class of work was conducted on eight forests. Timber estimates have been secured on 122,000 acres.

Sitgreaves Advertises Timber: The Sitgreaves is advertising 915,000 feet b. m. of ponderosa pine located on the Showlow Working Circle. This circle is being managed on a sustained yield basis, providing raw material for a small sawmill on the Circle, which cuts mostly for the local market. The minimum price for the timber is placed \$2.00 per M feet b. m.

The Revival Of Timber Surveys: Back in the years 1908 to 1912, timber surveys or timber reconnaissance, as it was then called, was an important project in Region 3. Since that time work has been confined to small projects on important management units. Large areas were still left on certain forests in the Region where no estimate except rough approximations made by men familiar with the areas were available. Last year Nira funds were made available for timber surveys and there are now thirty men in four parties on this work. It is hoped that all areas not heretofore covered can be completed this season. Parties are now working on the Carson and Apache in New Mexico and the Kaibab and Tonto in Arizona.

Year's Lumber Shows Material Increase: The annual lumber census, conducted jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service has just been practically completed. Preliminary figures show that for 1933 the cut of the sawmills in this Region amounted to a total of slightly over 156 million board feet. The cut by States and by species was as follows: In Arizona, the cut of ponderosa pine was 89,018,000 board feet while of Douglas fir the cut was 91,000 feet. In New Mexico the cut was 73,884,000 feet of ponderosa pine, 11,651,000 feet of Douglas fir, 1,311,000 feet of white fir, and 252,000 feet of spruce. The total cut for the two States amounted to an increase of 35.5% over the 130,000,000 board feet cut the previous year. By States, the increase was: 53.2% in Arizona and 21.4% in New Mexico. These figures do not include mills on Indian Reservations for the use of the Indians themselves, nor other small mills cutting less than 50 M feet a year.

What Is Forestry?: Forestry is defined by the Society of American Foresters as "The science and art of managing forests in continuity for forest purposes." It is also defined as "The building up, the putting in order and the keeping in order of a forest business." It makes timber a perpetual crop and grows and markets it at a profit. The main objective of forestry is the establishment, protection and proper utilization of forests. Establishment may be obtained naturally by letting cutover land reseed itself from trees left during logging operations or artificially by planting an area with seedling trees grown in a forest nursery. Protection embodies various factors that must be employed to protect the forest against fire, insects, disease and, to a large extent, the depredations of man. Proper utilization is the use made of the timber crop so that it will be profitable without reducing the amount of growing stock which represents the capital.

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Keep The Forest Green - the forest is the friend of man - be a friend to the forest.

Deer Feeding Experiment: The University of Arizona is conducting an interesting experiment in deer feeding at the Santa Rita Range Reserve. There are about six mule deer and one "Sonora" deer (a high-brow term for white-tail) in the pens, which by the way, were constructed by the Madera Canyon CCC outfit. Data from this experiment will prove of value in game management plans. The brain trusters in charge have named all the deer - among them Mae, West, Nick, Willie, and so forth.

Egrets On The Jornada: Two migrating American Egrets (*Herodias egretta*) appeared at the Jornada Experimental Range this spring where they remained most of the day around the water tanks at headquarters. The distinguishing marks of the species, the black legs and feet, yellow bill and on one bird egret plumes, were clearly observed at a distance of 125 feet with prism binoculars of eight diameter magnification. These rare birds, although not listed in Mrs. Bailey's "Birds of New Mexico" probably are becoming more numerous as a result of protection.

Mountain Lion Goes In For Bear Diet: It may be the depression, but mountain lions have started eating bear meat. So reports Fred Winn, Supervisor of the Coronado Forest. Yesterday, upon returning from a trip in the Chiricahua Mountains, Winn reported that an eight foot mountain lion, killed by the Lee Brothers of Paradise, government hunters, had yielded a foot from a bear cub. The contents of the big cat's stomach were examined, Winn said, and there was the foot. The hunters and others in the community reported that it was an unheard-of thing for a lion to attack a bear or bear cub.

Beaver Transplantings: The Carson, we believe, has a record of transplanting beavers. To date 39 beavers have been trapped and transplanted in different streams which were lacking these busy animals. Some of the beavers were transferred (in the parlance of Forest Service terms) to La Jara Canyon, Taos Creek, La Junta Creek, Cabresto Creek, Hondo Canyon and San Cristobal Creek. Quite "high hat" were these beavers riding round in autos on the back seat. Tom Holder, Deputy Game Warden, had the supervision of trapping the animals. To make this business exciting, someone in the region of Penasco shot and killed one of the animals, skinned it and left the carcass as mute evidence of bold law breaking. Warrants were gotten out for "John Doe" and Tom Holder together with Bert Baca went to Penasco last week to make house to house canvass to find the guilty party. (Carson Pine Cone).

Speedy Justice Meted Out To Game Law Violators: District Deputy Tom Holder gets the record so far this year for securing prompt conviction of three game law violators near Las Vegas. It seems that Fred Fore of Las Vegas and A. L. Messic of Tuttle, Oklahoma, drove out into the mountains near Las Vegas on June 19 where they killed a doe deer, and transported the meat back to Las Vegas on the 20th, only to be picked up there by Tom Holder who took them before Judge C. N. Douglass where the men plead guilty to illegal possession of deer meat and were each fined \$50 and costs, amounting to an additional \$28. This is one of the most deliberately planned, and one of the boldest violations that has occurred in recent times, and we are mighty glad that the violators were so promptly apprehended and brought to justice. We hope that this may be an example to the residents and non-residents as well, and prevent future violations of this nature. (New Mexico Magazine).

FIRE

"Man Discovered How To Start A Fire In 10,000 B. C. But He Didn't Become A Real Fire Starter Until He Invented The Cigarette." (Clipped)

His Nose Knows: Guard Louis Pyle of Buck Springs Lookout called Mrs. W. J. Brown, our Long Valley Telephone Operator, a few days ago and asked her if there was a fire. He said he thought he could smell smoke although he could not see any. She replied that some of the other lookouts had reported a fire on the Tonto. "Well, I knew it didn't smell like Coconino smoke," mused Louie, widely known as a guard who never fails to find his fire.

(Coconino News)

The Ten Day Fire Report: Statistics may be dry and somewhat unpalatable but the cumulative fire record for this year, as revealed by the last ten-day fire report, shows some striking comparisons with previous seasons. The total of 1,382 fires reported is higher than the total for any previous year in the history of Region Three. The nearest approach to this was in 1928 when we had a total of 1,224 fires. In no other year did the number reach as high as 1,000. The average for the Region from 1915 to 1932, inclusive, was 725 fires per year. The area burned so far this season is 27,101 acres. This is considerably higher than the 13,654 acre average from 1915 to 1932, but it is still considerably under the 1915-19, five year average, of 39,809 acres. The alarming thing about this year's record is the 308 man-caused fires reported up to date. This is already more than 50% greater than past averages. At the present time only three forests within the Region are under their burned area quota.

Forest Fire Protection Under CCC: The progress report for July of Emergency Conservation Work on National Forests for R-3 shows that 8,123 man days have been put in by the CCC men fighting forest fires during the present fire season. Most of the summer camps are located in the high mountainous timbered areas in order to do needed work there which, because of severe climatic conditions, cannot be done to advantage during the winter. This has been especially fortunate for the Forest Service this summer because of the exceedingly dry weather and high winds which have greatly intensified the fire problem. It was expected in the beginning that these men would supplement our regular fire protection facilities and they were equipped and instructed with that in view. In each case, the ranger in charge of the district on which the camp was located was in authority and was responsible for fire suppression work, and was required to perfect the advance emergency plan with the project superintendent. Those plans provided that project foremen with fire fighting experience be retained at camps over week-ends during the fire season. This was considered necessary from the standpoint of safety and to direct the men on fires so that their efforts would be effective. In some cases, groups of leaders were even given advance demonstrational instructions in fire fighting tactics by the ranger. Owing to the advantageous location of the camps, the training given the men and the state of preparedness which they have maintained, they have proved more effective in many cases than pickup crews which have to be organized in the midst of an emergency situation. One of the most gratifying elements is the willing spirit which the CCC men have displayed. Many of these men could now be classed as veteran fire fighters. They have performed splendidly and while there is no way of knowing what the results would have been without their help it is certain that losses would have been much greater and suppression expenses much higher without them.

## THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FOREST SHELTER BELT

In an executive order, President Roosevelt has allocated \$15,000,000 from the \$525,000,000 drought relief fund for the beginning of work on a forest shelter belt a hundred miles wide and extending more than 1,000 miles through the heart of the drought area. The estimated total cost is about \$75,000,000. The project will start at the Canadian border, a little to the east of a line drawn north and south through the center of North Dakota. It will run in almost a straight line into the Texas Panhandle, cutting across the two Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and the western arm of Oklahoma. Altogether it will call for the planting of 1,820,000 acres in trees. The area to be effected immediately will be approximately 20,000,000 acres. There will be a hundred windbreaks, each about seven rods wide, covering 14 acres out of each square mile. Although one of the primary objectives of the project is to provide relief to farmers and local populations of the drouth afflicted regions, the long time objective is to ameliorate the climatic conditions and mitigate the consequences of the periodically occurring drouths. Therefore, the project is to be set up on a permanent basis.

Mr. Fred Morrell, formerly Regional Forester of R-1 and recently Assistant Forester of the Branch of Public Relations at Washington, has been given administrative charge of the work of establishing the Shelter Belt. He will begin immediately the organization of field work. Initial work will involve dealings with thousands of individual farmers to acquire by purchase, lease or agreement the strips of land 7 rods wide and 1 mile apart, extending north and south across the United States from Canada into Texas. It requires only a slight exercise of the imagination to see that this is a tremendous task made up of endless details, such as examining lands, searching titles, preparing abstracts and deeds, and executing agreements. Obviously trees to be planted must be climatically suited to the locality and nurseries for their production must be established. The present plan is to begin planting this autumn on sections of the windbreaks which fall on publicly owned land and where climatic conditions seem suitable.

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The announcement of the establishment of a Forest Shelter Belt brought forth an avalanche of opinions and reams of newspaper editorials, most of them highly commending the idea, a few ridiculing it. The following is a sample of one of the former type, by Dr. W. A. Albrech, Soils Department, Missouri College:

"The idea of a belt of trees bisecting the central part of the country is not a hare-brained plan...nor is it a waste of taxpayers' money. It represents an honest and intelligent effort to do something about the weather. And after this summer I think everyone is agreed something should be done. Not only will persons living east of the tree belt benefit through more moderate weather, loss or complete elimination of the spring dust storms, but those near or in the belt will find that water run-off after rains will be greatly lessened. And this means decreased erosion. The 100th meridian was selected because it is the 'deadline' of agriculture. That meridian divides the two great agricultural sections of the United States. West of the line you find agriculture limited to grazing except in irrigated districts, while to the east is the great corn and wheat belt where rainfall is sufficient to make tilling of the soil profitable..." Dr. Albrecht has studied efforts in Germany, Russia and Denmark to control weather along lines similar to that of the tree belt which have been considered successful.

## ROADS

Rights Of Way For Highways Over Arizona State Lands: It has been the custom of the Arizona State Land Department to charge a fee for rights-of-way over state lands for forest highways and roads. The matter was recently taken up with the Land Department on the theory that since the state benefited by building by the Forest Service of highways and roads, that no charge should be made for the right-of-way. We are just in receipt of a letter from the State Land Department stating that the Attorney General of Arizona has held that it is not necessary in the future to make a charge for rights-of-way in such cases. New Mexico has not been making any charge to us for such rights-of-way.

Stabilized Soil Roads: "Improved technique in building roads of natural soils is being developed," states Engineering News-Record. "By aid of the new science of soil physics, research engineers find that stable road combinations may be produced from most of the common soils. Its results promise to extend materially the range of construction processes available for secondary roads. In the light of present knowledge, stabilized soil construction may be expected to find chief use in connection with subgrades. Again the prime function of the method is to improve the local soils by giving them increased structural integrity through water control and the addition of lacking elements of stability. Bulk replacement of local by non-local materials will probably be worth consideration only in exceptional cases. Most efficient application of soil stabilization requires that it be looked upon not as a final end but as an intermediate step toward further road development..."

Highway Sidewalks: "The movement for the construction of paths for pedestrians along highways, referred to in an article appearing in 'Recreation' some time ago, has received an impetus under the provisions of the Public and Civil Works Administration. This type of project qualifies for federal aid from these funds because it meets a definite public need, provides much hand labor and can be carried on to advantage over large sections of the country providing emergency relief labor for large numbers of people near their homes. It has been pointed out that no other type of construction so closely conforms to the definitions of desirable projects, especially those set down by the Civil Works Administration, than do the grading and base preparations for highway sidewalks. Individuals interested in hiking have expressed the opinion that to attract hikers and to be most suitable for recreational walking, footpaths should have a surface resembling, as nearly as possible, natural soil conditions. Highway engineers and others experienced in road construction believe, on the other hand, that unless walks are smooth and equally satisfactory for walking as the surface of the road along which they are constructed, pedestrians will not be likely to use them. According to the State Highway Commission in Wisconsin, where a considerable mileage of footpath is being constructed, under both NRA and CWA programs, the design of the paths is as follows: 'Excavation to a depth of 5" is made below grade. This excavation is backfilled with about 3" of loose gravel, cinders or other coarse material. On top of this is placed a 2" layer of finer aggregate with a proportion of sand, and the top surface is bound together with tar or asphaltic oil, and the whole rolled. The surface is then seal coated and a small amount of torpedo sand applied to the seal coat.'..." Parks and Recreation.

A FEW BARKS FROM THE WOODS

An 'L Of A Question: What would you do for a homesteader on the forest who wants - "...to get my patented land connixted up by getting an 80 agger spe-  
cial permit..?"?

Page Archimedes: A voucher is received covering the purchase of "Hip Boots", the purpose of the boots being stated as: "For floating laborers working in water."

The More You Have To Do The More You Get Done: One of Forest Supervisor Hussey's classics relates to C.C.C.Camps which he likens to families. He says that a woman with one child keeps as busy with that one as another with a large family of children.

Preparedness: Illinois Farmer: "If things get too bad, we can eat our forest preserves."

RO Staff: "You have nothing on us. We can eat our traffic jam."

Overheard At A Twig Right Camp: (between two colored boys)

A: "Boy you bettah load up dat bag and git to carryin' some dat twig stuff."

B: "Well ah carries all ah can git."

A: "Yeh, but dats jes' de trubble - you don't git some."

Another Fish Story: A fisherman walking across a hayfield in the country met a farmer.

"Is it an offense to catch fish here?" he asked.

"Offense?" replied the farmer. "No, by gosh, it's a miracle."

Some Examination Boners: Flowers have five parts: Sepals, pedals, antlers, pistil and trigger.

Graft is an illegal means of uniting trees to make money.

Bronchitis is a disease that you can get from riding a certain kind of horse too much.

Changing His Spots: The following memorandum has been received by O. Fred Arthur, formerly Forest Supervisor of the Lincoln Forest and now connected with the office of Range Management, from one of the Supervisors whose name we shall not mention:

" \_\_\_\_\_ National Forest

"Too Serious  
To Designate.

"Memorandum for O.F.A;

"GET TU BRUTE? D----d if I have not frequently seen that familiar phrase 'Your report has not yet been received.' I can recall many cuss words around Alamogordo, New Mexico, about the everlasting demand for reports and now, by Godfrey, I find your name under the demands or requests, or whatever you call 'em' Cussed if I don't remember a lot of remarks from you about the Regional Office and paper work demands. Looks as if you think the Supervisors have nothing to do but prepare reports. Apparently you are one leopard which changed its spots and you will have lots of explaining to do - what?"

## CHIEF FORESTER VISITS REGION

Forester F. A. Silcox has just completed his first visit to Region 3. Accompanied by several RO men he visited several Arizona forests first and then came into Albuquerque from where he made short trips out to several New Mexico forests. A meeting was held his last day here at which time he discussed problems which we are facing and the policies planned to meet them. The following impression of Forester Silcox may be of interest:

He is a man with a very magnetic and impressive personality. He grasps a situation promptly and thoroughly and is an accurate analyst. From a description of his background of experience it is evident that he has met up with some very trying problems. He sees opportunities ahead in forestry in the United States far beyond what most of us have contemplated and especially stresses our responsibilities in developing and handling our resources in relation to the national, social and economic needs of the country. He resents the common attitude of certain groups who are disposed to dump their troubles at the feet of Uncle Sam and leave them there for solution, yet, he feels very strongly that opportunities must be created for people to earn their living according to American standards in an honorable self-respecting way. He stresses the fact that we are shouldering tremendous responsibilities but urges that we carry on with a smile and a sense of humor, even in the midst of setbacks which we are bound to encounter from time to time. His talk was most reassuring and the feeling of those who heard him was that we have a real fighting leader in Mr. Silcox as our Forester.

## JOHN KERR RETIRES AFTER 33 YEARS OF SERVICE

On June 18, John Kerr spent his last official day as Chief of the Office of Range Management in the Southwestern Region of the Forest Service, after an honorable career of more than 33 years. He will be on annual leave until June 30 - July 1st being the date his full retirement becomes effective.

Mr. Kerr (John to us) will be greatly missed by his many friends in the Service and by a host of stockmen in the southwest, many of whom have sought his wise counsel for many years. Both his official associates and stockman friends, though regretting that the time for his retirement has arrived are unanimously of the opinion that his rest from active service is well earned and deserved. Mr. Kerr entered forest work as a ranger in the Interior Department in 1901 and was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1905. In 1906 he was appointed Forest Supervisor of the Lincoln National Forest and in 1907 was transferred to the old Datil National Forest in the same capacity. In December 1908 he became Assistant Chief of Range Management in the Regional Office and in 1910 was promoted, to become Chief of Range Management, which position he has held with unusual credit. This brief history of Mr. Kerr's positions in the Forest Service records only the merest official changes throughout his career as a Government employee. His close associates and stockmen friends knew of the tremendous amount of work and effort that was involved in the development of the present range practices on the forests in the Southwestern Region. The best wishes of the Regional Office and a host of friends in and out of the Service are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Kerr. We hope to see them often in the future. Adios! old timer and good luck. The Kerr's address at present is 3409 Pershing Drive, El Paso, Texas.

From the Regional Daily Bulletin

NEWS OF THE PERSONNEL

Assumes Supervisorship of The Lincoln: After several days delay, Mr. C. R. Dwire arrived Saturday and assumed the supervisorship of the Lincoln. We noted that his first official act was to read the thermometer which registered 100 in the shade - and drier than Hades. (Lincoln Bulletin)

Kaibab Headquarters Moved To Williams: Supervisor Walter Mann on June 29 moved his headquarters from Kanab, Utah to Williams, Arizona. Thereafter, that portion of the Tusayan north of the Mogollon Rim will become a part of the Kaibab. The portion below the rim will be added to the Prescott. The headquarters of the enlarged Kaibab will be at Williams and the Tusayan Forest will disappear as an independent unit.

W. T. Doherty Marries: Information has just been received to the effect that William T. Doherty, formerly Assistant Supervisor of the Tusayan Forest, was married at Kansas City on July 20 to Miss Engretta Scanlon of Williams, Arizona. Bill has the congratulations and well-wishes of his many friends in Region 3 in his new venture. Mr. Doherty, at present, is ECW inspector in the office of State Cooperation of Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans.

Arthur B. Young Dies: Arthur B. Young, Forest Service road construction foreman, died at Agua Caliente, Arizona, on June 29. Arthur was stung on the leg by a scorpion last winter while at a road camp on the Tonto. This, it is believed, was the immediate cause of his death. He has been ailing ever since and had, seemingly, been unable to throw off the effects of the poison.

Mr. Young entered the Forest Service in 1918 as a Forest Ranger on the Coronado where he served for many years as ranger and as a mineral examiner for the Regional Office, being a graduate of the Montana School of Mines, 1906. For the past several years he has served as road engineer on projects in Arizona. We know that his death will come as a great shock to his many friends and the sympathy of the Pioneer is extended to his brother, Stanley Young, and other relatives.

Neiman Transferred To Region 8: Lloyd I. Neiman, draftsman in the Regional Office of Engineering, has accepted transfer to the newly created region, No. 8, at Atlanta Georgia. Neiman has been a draftsman in the Region since July 1923 and steadily advanced in his grade. He was appointed topographic draftsman shortly after his discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps. He has had a very interesting career in Government Service, having enlisted at the age of 20 in the U. S. Marine Corps and served continuously in that branch of the Service from February 10, 1915 to February 9, 1919, and with a slight intermission he again reenlisted in the Marine Corps in January 1920 and served until April, 1923. Before, during and after the World War he was located on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in the West Indies. We regret very much to lose Neiman from this Region because he has made himself very popular while here and we are sure that he will maintain his record at his new station.

News Of The Personnel

Mr. Harley On Leave: Because of orders from his physician Mr. P. H. Harley, Deputy Fiscal Agent, is taking six weeks leave on account of an heart affection. We all hope he speedily and fully regains his health and strength.

Now Assistant Regional Forester: We are sure that Pioneers will be glad to learn that Dave Shoemaker has received his formal appointment as Assistant Regional Forester. Dave is both a technical and a practical grazing man. We all extend congratulations. O. Fred Arthur has assumed the administrative and signing title of "Inspector of Grazing" formerly held by D.A.S.

Regional Forester On Detail: Regional Forester Pooler, accompanied by his family, left the latter part of June for Washington, D. C., by automobile, for a special detail on personnel and other work in the Forester's office. It is expected that the detail will last three months or longer. During his absence Mr. Cheney is in charge as Acting.

Assigned To Fort Sam Houston: Assistant Regional Forester John D. Jones has been tentatively assigned as liaison officer at Fort Sam Houston. The appointment of such an officer to succeed Major Guthrie was desired by the Army and Mr. Jones' designation is at the request of the Forester. The length of the assignment will depend on future developments.

Mr. F. L. Kirby, Forest Supervisor of the Sitgreaves, is taking charge of Public Relations until Mr. Jones' return.

French Also On Detail: Regional Law Officer French returned this week from the southern states where he held a series of hearings under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act which Act is administered by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. French's trip originally scheduled for two weeks required exactly four weeks. At San Antonio alone 15 days were required for the taking of testimony from 108 farmers involving a total of 313 cars of onions. The record of these cases, after being transcribed is forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture for decision and action.

Maps From Aerial Photographs: Mr. Fred Landon, in charge of the Regional Office of Drafting, returned recently from a ten day trip to Denver where he went for the purpose of studying the principles of making administrative maps from aerial photographs. He states that there are a multitude of intensely interesting details in connection with the process. Briefly these are: The pictures are taken from a plane, flying at an elevation of 24,000 feet, in strips; these overlap about 60% with line of flight and from 10% to 30% on each side. This is necessary to cover distortion. After obtaining the pictures the piecing of them together is a very precise operation. The center of each is marked by a cross line and other points on each side are located for control. Radial lines are drawn from the center to these points in order to accurately connect them up. Mr. Landon is very enthusiastic about the future possibilities of this method. He states that it amounts to bringing an accurate picture of the field into the office. He states that already aerial maps made in other Regions have proved their value for administrative use and that while the method is still in the process of development he believes that it is certain to replace much of our previous map making practices.

NEWS OF THE PERSONNEL

Campbell To Washington: Robert S. Campbell of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station has been transferred to the Washington Office as Senior Conservationist in the Division of Range Research. He will have charge of the emergency program being carried on by that division.

Stanton G. Smith- Region Forest Inspector, Region 7, is short and to the point describing his present work, in the Yale Forest Alumni News: "Job consists of inspection of E.C.W. and Nira Timber Stand Improvement Work carried on from camps within the National Forests." Stanton G. is well known by many of the old timers in this Region where he served for many years.

Assistant Forest Supervisor Anderson Dies: It is with deep regret we announce the death on July 8, at Tucson, of William John Anderson, Assistant Forest Supervisor of the Coronado. His death followed two operations for cancer of the stomach.

Mr. Anderson entered the Forest Service as Forest Guard May 1, 1909 on the Old Alamo (now the Lincoln) Forest. The following year, on the same date, he was appointed Assistant Forest Ranger and served that forest in various capacities until January 1, 1921 when he was transferred to the old Datil as National Forest Examiner. He was promoted to the position of Assistant Forest Supervisor, July 1, 1924 and was later transferred to the Coronado in the same position, April 1, 1927, where he has since served.

Mr. Anderson was truly one of the old faithfuls having just completed a quarter of a century labor in the Forest Service. He was a typical Scotchman and no one appreciated a Scotch joke as much as William John and his genial personality will be greatly missed. The heartfelt sympathy of the Forest Pioneer is extended to Mrs. Anderson and the two boys.

From George D. Russell: "Your very prompt reply to my letter was certainly timely and highly appreciated...There was a touch off personal friendliness in your letter which has never failed to be shown in any correspondence I have ever had from my former associates in the Forest Service which is truly cheering...The associations in the Forest Service develop the best there is in a man and get the best he can do out of him. I recall a brief visit I made to the Albuquerque office in 1931 when I was on a special detail in Immigration Work in that part of the state. It was like visiting old friends or close and dear kin. I felt a sense of elation, of more confidence in myself, of better spirit entirely, as though the world were a good place to live in after all. You know anyone feels better and gets the better impulses of life when someone whom he respects for his position and ability shows a genuine personal interest in their welfare. The Forest Service has the cream of princely men in its personnel. Please give my sincere regards to all the Forest Service boys - and it wouldn't be amiss to include the girls."

(Editor: Rather embarrassing for us to publish George's letter, so full of praise and kind words for the Forest Service and its personnel, but we believe this represents the feeling of most of our Forest Pioneers, and certainly does the feeling of the Regional Office for all of our former associates.)

